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ceptional and picturesque, at the expense of that normal line of progress, which after all constitutes the most important part of history.

Aside from the defects already alluded to, it should be noted that the book before us contains no maps or chronological tables; also that the treatment of church organization, government, discipline and worship is regrettably meagre. The proof-reading might have been more carefully done, and there are occasional slips of a more serious kind, in statements of fact. Yet on the whole Dr. Newman's *Manual* will be welcomed in many institutions where text-books are employed, and it is sure to give better satisfaction than most books of a similar character.

J. WINTHROP PLATNER.

A History of Scotland from the Roman Occupation. By ANDREW LANG. Vol. I. (New York: Dodd, Mead and Co. 1900. Pp. xxvi, 509.)

DR. LIEBERMANN has lately been complaining of the tendency of English students of history to produce readable essays rather than to devote themselves to laying the dry foundations upon which a future master may build. In this connection Professor Seeley's denunciation of "mere literature" is remembered. Literature is what Mr. Lang has accustomed us to expect from him, but he now presents himself as a serious and even ambitious writer of history. In this capacity, then, and in no other, must he be judged.

A history of Scotland, at the present stage of historical study in that country, must be one of two things. Either it must be the fruit of a scholar's prolonged and painful study of original sources, or else the discerning and compact restatement of results obtained by specialists working in various parts of the general field. In the first of these classes Mr. Lang's work cannot be included, in the second it probably will not occupy a distinguished place.

The present volume—a second is promised—comprises the period from the Roman occupation to the middle of the sixteenth century. The field is wide, but perhaps less so than would at first appear. The dynastic history of Scotland may be said to have begun with the consolidation of the Celtic—or non-Teutonic, for this point is in dispute—peoples of North Britain under Kenneth MacAlpine (844–860). But the national history of the Scots can scarcely be regarded as older than the battle of Carham (1018), a victorious defeat of the Anglo-Saxons, by which the Northumbrian kings lost the province of Lothian and the Scottish dynasty was swept into the current of Teutonic development. In the succeeding century the marriages of Malcolm Canmore with St. Margaret—a princess of the line of Cerdic and Alfred—and of David I. with that Matilda who, as heiress of Earl Waltheof, brought a dower of claims to an English earldom, definitely mark the triumphs of Teuton over Celt between Tweed and Forth. Thus a Celtic dynasty sprung from an ancestor half Scot half Pict—and so, perhaps, something more

than Celt—reaching southward to add the plains of Lothian to its dominion is, in the course of three generations, conquered in a silent, bloodless struggle which is completed under St. Margaret, by the assimilation of the Scottish Church to Rome. Henceforth the Scottish kingdom will grow north and south from Lothian, striving on the one hand with centripetal England, on the other with centrifugal Pictland.

A new factor is added, in the twelfth century, to the problem of national development. Norman adventurers—the terms are almost convertible—balked in their hope of feudal independence by the vigorous statecraft of the Conqueror and his sons, passed the Border, bringing Norman feudalism into infant Scotland. These Normans and their political ideals found a ready welcome at the hands of David I. and Scotland presently became as feudal as the France of Philip I.

Meanwhile the English government was consolidated and the attempt of Scotland to grow southward at the expense of England failed. But to the north and west Celts and Scandinavians had eventually to give way before the feudal monarchy of the Lowlands.

On a much smaller scale, though without the stimulus of a local throne, much the same process was going on in the marches of Wales where, on terms of high feudal independence, Norman barons were allowed to hold what they could wrest from the hostile Welsh. Regarded from this point of view the history of Scotland up to the death of the Maid of Norway appears rather as a series of unrestrained Norman aggressions resulting in a loose complex of fiefs than, in any true sense, a national history; and this point of view was not unknown to the thirteenth century, for John Hastings, formulating his claim to the Scottish throne—or rather to a share of it—denied that the land was a kingdom, comparing it rather to the great franchises of the Welsh and Scottish Borders.

The War of Independence, of course, evoked a Scottish national consciousness. But the nation which realized itself under so great tribulations was cast in a feudal mould, a community in which the notion of contract as the principle of national cohesion was still strong.

From this point of view accordingly the drama—say rather the tragedy—of the growth of the Scottish nation will be criticized in a manner differing materially from that followed by Mr. Lang. Care will be taken to guard against too early an introduction of the notions of patriotism on the one hand and treachery on the other. The turbulent barons who rise against their king are not always fighting for “one national idea, Independence” (p. 269); nor when, like Douglas (pp. 263, 364), they desert him, is the idea of a dissolution of contract wholly absent.

So much, then, for the point of view. Mr. Lang’s story is painstaking but somewhat languid; he needs a battle to rouse him. His accounts of the Battle of the Standard, of Bannockburn and of Flodden Field are clear and spirited, but they shine by contrast with the listless narrative in which they are set.

The constitutional history of Scotland remains to be written. To the achievement of this desirable end Mr. Lang’s work is in no sense a

contribution. His constitutional history is literary—not to say journalistic. He has relied on the works of Robertson, Skene and Innes, drawing freely, for analogies—which he sometimes regards as proof—upon the writings of Bishop Stubbs and Professor Maitland. These authorities, unfortunately, he has not always read with care. He is capable, for example, of likening Celtic tribal land held in common ownership to the Anglo-Saxon *folcland* of Kemble's dreams (p. 82), although Vinogradoff's teaching has reached him through Maitland (p. 86). Again he writes of peers of the realm in the eleventh century (p. 94) and of "the important statute *de tallagio non concedendo*" (p. 185). On the intricate question of boroughs (p. 145 and App. D.) an amateur is less to be blamed for going wrong, but if Mr. Lang had consulted Professor Maitland's *Township and Borough* he would have seen that the views advanced in *Domesday Book and Beyond* have not passed unquestioned. An understanding of the nature of tallage would have resolved the difficulty raised (p. 147) by the burghal contribution to the ransom of William the Lion. This lack of training is further betrayed in the application of the title of Dauphin to the heir of Philip Augustus (p. 119), and in the ingenuous belief implied on page 253 that the *Lex Salica* provides that women shall not succeed to the crown of France.

A few misprints have also been remarked. *Henry II.* for *Henry I.* (p. 128), *Carlaverock* for *Caerlaverock* (pp. xxi, 189), *Lorraine* for *Lorraine* (p. 308).

On the whole one fails to understand why, with Mr. Hume Brown's excellent work already in the field, the present book should have been put forth.

GAILLARD THOMAS LAPSLEY.

The County Palatine of Durham. A Study in Constitutional History.

By GAILLARD THOMAS LAPSLEY, Ph.D. (New York and London: Longmans, Green and Co. 1900. Pp. xii, 380.)

THE author well calls his book A Study; each chapter is a particular study of its field. It is only as a series of studies that so much of detail as constantly appears can find justification. Investigation in detail is of course the sort of work expected in the Harvard Historical Studies, to which the subject of this review belongs. Had the work been published as a history, it would have been open, on this point, to obvious criticism, which the author's modesty and good sense have disarmed. The distinction is worth drawing and emphasizing, and Dr. Lapsley deserves thanks for observing it and so helping it on.

But this praise must itself be seasoned with criticism. Surely there is a distinction between the work of the antiquary and that of the student of constitutional history. The pursuit of details as such is not the work of the latter; and one would not have to go far to feel that the author has sometimes lost his place. The origin of the Durham palatinate in the darkness of pre-Norman England has possibly some value in consti-